

Personal Essay Memoir, Silver Award win in the Scholastic Art & Writing Awards of 2006 contest, sponsored by the Alliance for Young Artists & Writers. The Alliance was established to promote artistic development and expression in middle and high school students throughout the Nation in cooperation with schools. This year's competition recognized the work of over 1,400 students and invited award recipients to a workshop hosted in New York designed to introduce students to the professional world of art.

Mr. Speaker, I join to wish Taina best wishes and good fortune in her future projects.

IN HONOR OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 14, 2006*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 50th anniversary of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution and the valiant contribution of the Hungarian people to those efforts. A true expression of democracy, public disservice, and the spirit of the voice of the people, the nationwide revolt stands today, a half a century later, as a strong, albeit bitter reminder of both the oppression of the former Soviet Union and more importantly the strength and resolve of the Hungarian people in their desire for freedom.

On October 23, 1956, brave students demanding their intellectual freedoms stormed the Radio Building in the Budapest Parliament. Immediately, they were suppressed when the Soviet State Security Police began firing upon these unarmed civilians. News of the attack spread quickly and led to a public uproar in Budapest, where outraged citizens organized immediately to take up arms and defend their natural rights of justice, liberty, and sovereignty. At the forefront of the 12-day struggle for control of the capital and the rest of the country was Gen. Pál Maléter. As the leader of the infantry in Budapest, he courageously went against his orders and, upon meeting with the insurgents, lent his support to their fight for freedom. With the strategic support of Maléter, the outlook of the revolutionary freedom fighters was optimistic. A cease-fire was reached between revolutionary and Soviet forces, and provisional government councils were set up to usher in the new era of peaceful democracy.

The Soviet forces, however, under pressure from the international community to assert its control by uprooting any possible seed of democracy, moved quickly to crush the movement through deadly means. They violated the cease fire by opening fire on crowds of civilians and bombarding the city with artillery tanks. What started as a peaceful democratic independence movement ended in bloodshed with the murder of thousands of civilians through an illegitimate surprise invasion. On November 3, during more cease-fire negotiations, the Soviet military kidnapped Pál Maléter and the Hungarian delegation, charged them with treason and promptly ordered their execution. With the leadership of the revolution arrested, the Soviet military simply invaded again, and took over the city.

The hope for independence, self-rule, and democracy is one that can never be extinguished in any society. The Hungarian people, in the democratic spirit, banded together to fight like many before them for the basic human right of peaceful self-governance. They did not fail. Today, we see Hungary as a regional success story for democracy, the free market, and civil society. This eventual, if delayed, victory shows us though the road to democracy is not always an easy one, the spirit of people will ultimately prevail in the inexorable march toward democracy.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honoring the values of freedom, independence, and democracy that the Hungarian people demanded 50 years ago. The Hungarian Revolution of 1956 stands as a reminder of the undying desire of any society to be free from forces of hegemony.

TRIBUTE TO LATICRETE INTERNATIONAL, INC. AS THEY CELEBRATE THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 14, 2006*

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to join the Bethany community and the Rothberg family in celebrating the 50th anniversary of Laticrete International, Inc., a worldwide manufacturer and marketer of material and methods for the installation of ceramic tile and stone. Throughout their 50-year history, Laticrete has been the leader in innovative technologies for such installation systems. Their impressive history of vision and leadership, coupled with their dedication to quality products, has made them one of the most successful businesses in our community.

Founded in 1956 by Henry M. Rothberg, a chemical engineer by trade, Laticrete came into being when he brought the improvements of chemistry to the normal Portland cement based installation systems for tile and stone. It was while managing a family tile, terrazzo and marble installation company that the problems inherent to installing these materials with the traditional "full mortar bed" became more and more evident to Henry. He decided to dedicate himself to research into alternate methods of installing ceramic tile and stone. While consulting with the Chemical Division of the U.S. Rubber Company, he developed a unique compound that had all the properties of natural rubber—elasticity, water resistance and durability, plus the properties necessary to make it viable to the construction industry—resistance to frost and heat damage, the ability to mix with Portland cement and remain plastic for adequate working time and the ability to be stored in full or partial containers for extended periods of time without deterioration or spoilage. The new latex was introduced to the market as "LATICRETE." It has been upon these pioneering efforts that all modern adhesives utilizing the Adhesive Mortar Method have been built.

The innovative products of Laticrete have been used in some of the most recognizable national treasures in the world. Here in the United States, Laticrete products were used in the construction of such monuments as the St.

Louis Arch, the Detroit Renaissance Center, the Sears Tower, and Washington, DC's Metro System. Laticrete products can also be found in the Basilica of Our Lady Peace of the Ivory Coast in Africa, the Petronas Twin Tower of Kuala Lumpur, Tele Diffusion de France in Paris, and the National Mosque of Kota Kinabalu in Malaysia. What began as one man's vision of improving a product has become an international leader in the industry—that is what Yankee ingenuity is all about.

Perhaps what is most special about Laticrete is that it has become a family business that has been passed on to the next generation. In 2003 David Rothberg was named chairman and CEO, replacing his father as head of the company. I have had the pleasure of meeting David and have had the opportunity to tour the Laticrete facility in Bethany. Their tireless commitment to quality and vision is not only impressive, it is inspiring.

I am honored to take this moment and recognize the innovative and entrepreneurial spirit of Henry Rothberg as well as David Rothberg and the entire Laticrete family for their many invaluable contributions to the industry.

My heartfelt congratulations to them as they celebrate this very special anniversary. I have no doubt that Laticrete will continue in its success for many years to come.

RECOGNIZING WWII PURPLE HEART RECIPIENT LEO HANSON OF ZEPHYRHILLS, FLORIDA

**HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 14, 2006*

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Leo C. Hanson, a native of the Buffalo, NY, area who served with honor and distinction during World War II. Drafted into the United States Army on January 6, 1940, Mr. Hanson earned the Purple Heart for wounds received in battle.

Discharged on June 16, 1945, Mr. Hanson completed his military service holding the rank of staff sergeant. Since then he has continued to support his fellow soldiers by working with veterans' service organizations. Mr. Hanson is a lifetime member of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, Disabled American Veterans, American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

His unit served under Gen. George Patton, one of the most famous American generals of all time. A tank commander, Mr. Hanson served in the Algeria and French Morocco campaigns in Northern Africa. He also served in Normandy, Sicily, Northern France and Rhineland. His Purple Heart was bestowed for wounds to his arm received at Omaha Beach, and to his leg while in Normandy. Despite these injuries, Mr. Hanson continued to engage the enemy in battle and fight for the cause of freedom.

Mr. Speaker, soldiers like Leo C. Hanson should be recognized for their service to our Nation and for their commitment and sacrifices in battle. I am honored to have presented Mr. Hanson with his long overdue Purple Heart. He should know that we truly consider him one of America's heroes.